

WEDNESDAY, SEPT., 4TH, 1879.

W. J. Stephens, Esq., M.A., the Vice-President in the Chair.

The Chairman introduced Dr. Von. Haast, of the Otago Museum and Mr. Cowlshaw as visitors.

DONATIONS.

From Baron F. Von. Mueller, K.C.M.G., "Eucalyptographia," 1st and 2nd decades.

From the Microscopical Society of Victoria, Quarterly Journal Vol. I., No. 1.

From the Royal Society of New South Wales, Journal for 1878.

From the Conchological Society of Leeds, five numbers of the Journal for 1879.

From the New Zealand Institute, Transactions for 1878.

From Verhandlungen Zoologisch—Botanischen Gesellschafte in Wien, 1878.

PAPERS READ.

LIST OF BRACHIOPODA OR LAMP SHELLS FOUND IN PORT JACKSON AND THE COAST OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

BY JOHN BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S., CORR. MEMB. ROY. SOC., TAS.

Some few months ago I sent Mr. Thomas Davidson, F.R.S., the greatest living authority on the Brachiopoda, a series of various rare species found in Port Jackson, and one from the Loyalty Islands, having kept corresponding numbers with my specimens. I give my list below :—

1. *Magas Cumingi*, Davidson, this I take to be the type.
2. *Magas Cumingi*? Davidson, I take this to be a variety of No. 1.
3. *Terebratula pulchella*, Sowerby, I take it to be that species as per British Museum Catalogue and Thes. Conch.

4. *Terebratulina sanguinea*; Chem. and Davidson. Lifou, Loyalty Islands.
5. *Terebratulina cancellata*, Koch., Sowerby, and Gray. I take it to be that species from the description by Mr. Sowerby, in *Thes. Conch.* The British Museum Catalogue, by Dr. J. E. Gray, gives but a brief description.

I herewith give Mr. Davidson's notes and remarks received by last mail on the above mentioned five species.

1. *MAGASELLA CUMINGI*, *Davidson*, (my No. 1).

“During many years after I had described and figured this remarkable species, and indeed until fourteen months ago, no one in Europe knew exactly where this shell lived. Mr. Cuming had a specimen or two, one of which I described, and he told me he had been told it came from New Zealand seas, but the New Zealand Naturalists with whom I corresponded told me they had never found it in their waters.

It was only some fourteen months ago that while in Mr. Sowerby's shop I saw several specimens of the *Magasella* (it is not a *Magas*, the loop and septum are those of Dall. *Magasella*) and he told me he had received them from Port Jackson Heads; shortly after I found among the Challenger dredgings two separate valves of the same shell, also labelled Port Jackson Heads, and some months ago Mr. Tenison-Woods, sent me several specimens which he informed me he had procured from Sydney Harbour, and that when the shell was alive it had a rose colour tinge, but that it was difficult to procure living specimens, dead ones being common enough. I am delighted to procure the full information you kindly communicate on this species.

“I believe your No. 1 and 2. belong to the same species, or 2 is a variety of No. 1. It is a beautiful shell and I cannot help thinking that Reeves' *Bouchardia fibula*, is only a large variety of *Magasella Cumingii*, I also think *Magasella Cumingii* may occur in the Tertiary deposits of Australia.

“Your No. 3., *Megerlia pulchella*, Sowerby. Is a species? with which I am not fully satisfied, it may be *distinct* from *Megerlia sanguinea*, but most Naturalists seem to believe that it merges into *sanguinea* and of which it may be a variety. I dare not yet pass a positive opinion on the subject, and for the present the name *pulchella* may be retained.

Your No. 4., is *Megerlia sanguinea*. This is a beautiful small species, it seems to occur in a good many places. Mr. Tenison-Woods sent me specimens of the shell from Bird Island, North Australia. It abounds near the Island of Zebu. I am extremely pleased to have it through your kindness from Lifou, Loyalty Islands, it was also dredged by the Challenger Expedition from Reefs Tamboanga, you have added several localities which I shall duly record in your name in appendix to Challenger Report.

We come to No. 5., the last of the series, it is a *Terebratulina*, one of that very variable and far spread genus, and of which too many species have been created or proposed. *Terebratulinas* were extensively dredged by the Challenger Expedition in many places and many latitudes and often difficult to distinguish one from the other. Your discovery of specimens of this genus in Port Jackson waters is new, I believe, as I had never heard or seen any from there before. I have been very pleased to see specimens from there. *Terebratulina cancellata* was dredged, and in great abundance by the Challenger Expedition, near the West Australian Coast of Isle. The species of which I have seen and handled nearly a 100 of all ages, when full grown is a large shell, but not the largest of the genus, as my *Terebratulina Wyvillei*, from St. Thomas, is four times as large as *Terebratulina cancellata*. Your two specimens may be referable to *Terebratulina cancellata*, but are small (compared with full grown specimens of shell), and seem to differ somewhat with examples of equal dimensions, they are comparatively more convex, and are evidently a marked variety of *cancellata*, if not a distinct species. I am very pleased to have them.

From what I can make out, the Australian species of recent Brachiopoda would be, (or of which I have seen specimens) *Terebratulina cancellata*. *Terebratulina* (the specimens you have recently dredged in Port Jackson). *Waldheimia australis*. *Magasella Cumingii*. *Megerlia sanguinea*. *Megerlia pulchella*. *Kraussina Lamarchiana*. *Kraussina Atkinsoni*, Woods, M.S., a smooth small species from Long Bay, Tasmania. *Lingula exusta*, Moreton Bay. *Lingula tumidula*, and *Murphiana* occur in same locality, and are of the same colour. I often ask myself whether they are distinct species, or whether *Lingula tumidula* may not be a very wide variety of *Murphiana*. This is a point which Australian Zoologists must decide, as I have no opportunity of so doing, as there are only two specimens of the form *tumidula* in the British Museum; the form *Murphiana* is common, I have two or three specimens."

Mr. Davidson forgets to mention in his list to me *Megerlia Willemoesi*, described by him from specimens obtained by the Challenger off Twofold Bay, five examples of this interesting species were dredged in lat. 36° 56' S., long. 150° 30' E., in 120 fathoms. Twofold Bay is in New South Wales, and not South Australia, as quoted in the Proceedings of the Royal Society England.

Lingula hians, Swainson, is also found in Port Jackson, very rare, by Mr. G. F. Angas, F.L.S.; recently by me, New Caledonia, Port Curtis, North East Australia.

In reference to Bird Island being on the North Coast of Australia—it lies outside the Great Barrier Reef at least 300 miles off the North East Coast, exact position is 22° 10' 30" S. lat., 155° 29' 21" E. long., any chart of the Western South Pacific will show the position.

Having recently obtained a series of *Kraussia Lamarchiana* under a large stone at outer Double Bay, Port Jackson, I intend sending them to Mr. Davidson. I take the opportunity of showing

them to members to night. I append the dimensions of the various specimens numbering twelve rows in the series:—

No. 1.	Long. 3,	lat. $3\frac{1}{4}$,	No. 2.	Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$,	lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.
„ 3.	„ $2\frac{1}{2}$,	„ $2\frac{1}{4}$,	„ 4.	„ 2,	„ 2 „
„ 5.	„ $1\frac{3}{4}$,	„ 2,	„ 6.	„ $1\frac{1}{2}$,	„ $1\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ 7.	„ $1\frac{1}{4}$,	„ $1\frac{1}{2}$,	„ 8.	„ 1,	„ 1 „
„ 9.	„ 1,	„ $\frac{3}{4}$,	„ 10.	„ $\frac{3}{4}$,	„ 1 „
„ 11.	„ $\frac{3}{4}$,	„ $\frac{3}{4}$,	„ 12.	„ $\frac{1}{2}$,	„ $\frac{1}{2}$ „

Specimens from Point Piper are Long. 4, lat. 4 lines.

NOTE SUPPLEMENTARY TO A PAPER ON THE AUSTRALIAN LEUCOSIIDÆ.

By WILLIAM A. HASWELL, M.A., B.Sc.

A recent excursion to Queensland has enabled me to add a few notes with respect to the occurrence of various species of brachyura of the family *Leucosiidæ* in Port Denison and neighbourhood. In all I observed eight species of this family in that locality, and of these two are now for the first time recorded as inhabitants of Australian seas.

1. *LEUCOSIA PULCHERRIMA*, Miers.

Leucosia pulcherrima, *Miers, Trans. Linn. Soc.*, 1877, p. 236, pl. 38, figs. 4—6.

Found by Alex. Morton, at low spring-tide on a sand-spit, Port Denison.

2. *L.*

Dredged in about two fathoms, in Gloucester Passage, Queensland.

3. *MYRA AFFINIS*, Bell.

Myra affinis, *Bell, Trans. Linn. Soc.*, Vol. 21, p. 296, pl. 32, fig. 2.